OCTOBER 10, 1766. THE NUMBER.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To Meſſ. PURDIE *and* DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

TO what pitch will matchleſs impudence aſpire! What infernal region could produce the mendacious ſcribbler who a daciouſly aſſumes the title of MANNERS! What amazing affectation, and falſe erudition, does this contemptible genius diſplay!

My deſire has always been to adhere ſtrictly to truth and juſtice, and to avoid parties of every denomination; and although I think that every man's eyes ſhould be open in a caſe where indifference muſt be inſeparable from ignorance and inſenſibility, yet I entirely diſapprove many exceſſive and unjuſt cenſures of honourable Gentlemen on account of their being ſubject to errour. I have therefore lately written ſome animadverſions, which expoſe unjuſt and unſeaſonable cenſure, as well as extravagant partiality and deteſtable arrogance; but as a memorable trial will now be ſoon over, and as I have no perſonal diſlike to the criminal, I have ſuppreſſed that performance, leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed diſadvantageous to him. No conſideration, however, can be ſufficient to induce me to let an unjuſt aſperſion of the unmannerly ſcribbler remain unexpoſed: He muſt know then that I *do not deny*, or *repent*, *being the author of a piece ſigned by me*, which was publiſhed on the 18th of June; for I do aver that to be truth, and that it is true will ſoon appear in a publick manner.

In order likewiſe to remove any doubt of the juſtneſs of my narration that may have ariſen in ſome by means of the late publication of depoſitions, *be it known* that the witneſſes do ſay that they did not ſee Mr. Routlidge threaten to ſtrike Col. Chiſwell with a chair; the utmoſt abuſe he gave was repeating the word *fellow*, and adding that he *thought himſelf as good a fellow as John Chiſwell.* There was a chair in his way, which he removed; but he ſhowed no ſign of intention to hurt Col. Chiſwell, after he threw the glaſs of wine. Some of them aver that Col. Chiſwell did not only extend his arm, but alſo advanced; and they are all amazed that any one could ſay that Col. Chiſwell was held, or confined, when the fatal wound was given. Thoſe who were preſent at the Examining Court likewiſe declared their aſtoniſhment when they peruſed the depoſitions.

Although I can treat with neglect, as well as contempt, unjuſt inſinuations and impertinent menaces of every denomination, yet I deem it neceſſary to refute the audacious attempt of an infamous mendax, leſt ſome well meaning men ſhould be deceived, and think me raſh and erroneous in what I have written.

But pray who is this pitiful ſcribbler from the Eaſt? Is he the immediate ſervant of Lucifer? Or is he a dupe to ſome important great one, who would write for himſelf if he could ſpell with propriety?

I am ſorry to be obliged to animadvert on ſuch a piece as this, where the performance is unworthy of criticiſm, and the writer below cenſure. Let it be conſidered that ſuch an unmannerly wretch can be of but very little ſervice to a perſon for whom he pretends regard. What influence can the man have who has neither ability to deceive, nor honeſty to ſpeak truth?

DIKEPHILOS.

From the EAST,

Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam,
Vexatus toties ——— JUVENAL.

HAIL dulneſs! hail! thou cloud-compelling power,
The weſtern world thy riſing reign adore.
What crowds preſs forward to thy opening fane!
What noble pageants glitter in thy train!
See ſages, chiefs, the maſſy altars raiſe!
See golden vaſes heap'd with incenſe blaze!
See Zeal, great Goddeſs! at thy dread command,
Fire every heart, and lift each armed hand!
See, ſee each quill, thy copious influence ſhed!
See thy fogs thickening round each drowſy head!
Thy magick miſts involving every eye,
The earth envelop, and o'erſpread the ſky!
See RIND, and PURDIE, flush'd with verſe and proſe,
With rumbling hum the reeling world repoſe!
See foaming B—n impel lethargick lead!
With equal force from cannon and from head!
See UNBRED MANNERS, to advance thy fame,
Boaſt, with a lie, that *from the Eaſt he came!*
With matchleſs impudence he pleads thy cauſe,
Nor heeds or virtue's nor his country's laws!
See deep PHILAUTOS, ethically grave!
Drench every temple in the drowſy wave:
Serenely dull! what arguments proceed!
Such, Goddeſs! Bavius might with rapture read!
Thou too, METRIOTES! benign apply
Thy tickling, murmuring, ſoothing lullaby;
Still *o'er* our ears thy ſmooth ſoft periods roll,
'Til a calm trance ylap each ſlumbering ſoul;
O pour thy wonderous eloquence along,
As cobwebs ſoft, as ſubtle, and as ſtrong!
He threats, great Goddeſs! how he threats thy foes!
His champion B—n ſhall pull the *Prophet's* noſe!
Approach, great days! bleſt age of Goths and Huns!
For law give cudgels! and for wit give puns!
See, from th' embowering foreſt's deep receſs,
The *honeſt* BUCKSKIN does thy throne addreſs!
His marſhall'd tropes and metaphors he draws
To glorious combat, in thy much lov'd cauſe.
See, on his writings the *hermetick ſeal*,
So firmly fixt no meaning can exhale!
Indulgent Goddeſs! thy peculiar care
This *hoary* General beſt deſerves to ſhare;
Sacred to thee a life of toils he led,
From *acting active* through each ſcene he ſped.
In early youth he dar'd that arduous ſhore,
Where through white cliffs the hoarſe rough billows roar;
He fought thy ſcholiaſt, with unwearied pains,
In Thames', in Cam's, in Iſis' fair demains:
Skill'd in each art, at length he quits the ſtrand,
A finiſh'd dunce to grace th' Heſperian land.
Hail, Dulneſs, hail! again I greet thy reign,
Such mighty chiefs thy empire ſhall maintain.
Wit's ſcatter'd powers ſhall to Bæotia fly,
And we for dunces with Batavia vie.
But ſtill unfix'd, dread Goddeſs! is thy throne,
'Til BLAND, 'til LEE, 'til BOLLING, are our own;
'Til NICHOLAS' eloquence and virtue fail,
With faithful watch to guard the general weal;
While his firm heart with generous pride diſowns
B. ſe fear of wrath and ſprung ambitious fawns;
While th' *Eaſtern Bard*, in quaint prophetick ſtyle,
Can force thy firmeſt partizans to ſmile;
While with Swift's humour, Locke's capacious mind,
CAMM thy worſt ſcourge, by nature, is deſign'd.
What ſudden horrours through my boſom thrill!
O ſhudder, Goddeſs! ſee he takes his quill!
The ready offering from thy ſhrine he tears,
And bids deriſion ſeize thy votaries prayers.
Here all your poppies, all your rhymes at once
Pour down, and make each hoſtile name a dunce;
Theſe conquer'd, wit ſhall ſink in one dead calm,
And the whole land enjoy thy ſoothing balm.

To the Printer.

SIR,

THERE has been a great deal wrote and ſaid about the unhappy affair of Col. Chiſwell and Mr. Routlidge. I am very ſorry that Mr. Routlidge ſhould be taken out of the world ſo ſuddenly, and more ſo in the condition he was then in, and conſequently unprepared; and I am as ſorry for Col. Chiſwell, who is ſaid to be guilty of the murder, as for any [illegible] a provocation as is related he had given him from [illegible] acquaintance, who by all accounts was a man of [illegible] character, and well reſpected by all his acquaintance [illegible] neighbours for a man of good principles and of a charitable diſpoſition, which muſt prove a great loſs to thoſe that lived near him. And Col. Chiſwell has had a very fair character, and has many good qualities, and was well reſpected and [illegible] loved by all in general that were acquainted with him, [illegible] this unhappy affair; but if the evidence is the ſame in the court above as it was in the court below, he muſt I think be found guilty.

Notwithſtanding it has been ſaid by one of the writers that he ſuppoſes Col. Chiſwell will object to the *Panis* and [illegible] county, and that there will be one picked out of the by-[illegible] I do not know what principles this Gentleman may [illegible] ſelf, but he has a very uncharitable opinion of all the reſt of the country to think that there is a Gentleman in the country (for he muſt be a man of fortune) that would firſt bribe the ſheriff and then bribe twelve men to clear Col. Chiſwell, let the evidence be ever ſo plain. It is too ſhocking to dwell upon, and, as ſome of the writers in the papers ſay about the old woman and the oven, may be applicable here.

I think the Gentlemen that had wrote ſo much, and would have tried and condemned Col. Chiſwell in their opinion, and done all they can to prepoſſeſs the court and jury if they could, muſt have taken ſo much pains to point out every thing they could have left, even of the minuteſt circumſtances, have been rather too warm; and I think it would have been better let alone. As that unhappy family had juſt before me with ſo great a loſs, and this added, of an unhappy huſband and father being accuſed of murdering a man juſt on the back of it, was enough to ſink their ſpirits ſo low as we muſt think and believe was as much as nature could bear without ſome bad conſequences attending it, and without any one's being ſo cruel to put them in mind of it in almoſt every week's paper ſince it was done, which I think was adding diſtreſs to the diſtreſſed. I think the Gentleman that lays down the room in which this unhappy affair happened plainly makes it appear that Col. Chiſwell was not ſo very intent upon murdering Mr. Routlidge as has been repreſented, for he ſays when he got his ſword that he put him back againſt the wall and kept in that poſture, and I think I have read or heard he ſhould ſay he would not be ill uſed, but would defend himſelf, or run any one through that ſhould uſe him ill. This I am not certain of, but ſomething like this I have heard or read (I have no newſpaper by me at this time.) And the Gentleman further ſays that he [illegible] along the wall until he got behind the table, ſo that when he got his ſword he did not purſue Mr. Routlidge with it to kill him, but kept on the defenſive part againſt any one that ſhould attempt to uſe him ill. And now, as there were ſo many Gentlemen in the room, could not they, when Col. Chiſwell died for his ſword, and muſt believe that he would do ſome miſchief with it if he got it, have run to him and held him until ſome other took the ſword away from the boy? This, I think, they might have done. After Col. Chiſwell got his ſword, and kept him againſt the wall, and did not purſue Routlidge, could not they have carried Routlidge out of the room, and kept his life from Col. Chiſwell? Since they might. Did they not let Routlidge come to the table where Col. Chiſwell was, and was it not there he was killed? I am afraid that the Gentlemen muſt have been a little merry even to think right, or this unhappy man might have been ſaved, from the above circumſtances.

The Gentlemen call upon the three lawyers that the Judges of the General Court thought proper to aſk [illegible] them their opinion if they thought Col. Chiſwell was [illegible] and the Judges ſay it was their opinion [illegible] evidences the, had down that they thought [illegible] Now firſt I want to know what [illegible] call there [illegible] give ſuch opinion to the Judges, [illegible]

the Judges themſelves for their reaſons for
nd are for puniſhing the Sheriff for not taking
warrant to take up a man thar was bailed juſt
ieſe Judges.
e Lawyers, no doubt they can give their reaſons
operly called upon, if it is made appear they have done
y thing amiſs; and I think the Judges are not anſwerable
r any thing they do in their office, but to his Majeſty. I
n no lawyer, and may be miſtaken in this. If I am, I will
k pardon, as one of the Gentlemen did of an errour he made,
a very polite and genteel manner. I wonder they did not
id fault with the Gentlemen that were his bail, and want
eir reaſons. The anſwer might have been, it was out of
mpaſſion to the poor unhappy Gentleman, to keep him from
ing in gaol near four months. What ſatisfaction his lying
gaol might be to Mr. Routlidge's friends, I cannot tell;
id now if Col. Chiſwell appears, and has a fair impartial
ial, what damage has been done to the deceaſed Gentleman
his friends? If Col. Chiſwell ſhould not appear, or there
ould be any partiality at his trial, I ſhould think then it
ould be time enough to call any to account that have done
y thing contrary to law or juſtice; and in this I will as
artily join as any of the Sons of Liberty. I ſincerely wiſh
ere may be a fair trial, and juſtice done on both ſides. I
a Lover of Juſtice, and one of them that puts it in execu-
on.

P. S. I am not a man of learning, ſo hope all errours will
excuſed on that account.

Mr. PRINTER,

MR. Preſident Blair's cenſure on my conduct, with regard to the publication of two depoſitions in your paper, mands a particular anſwer, as I ſhall make it appear no per- is blameable in this affair but himſelf.

To acquit myſelf of the charge of tacking a piece of evidence t proved to a depoſition, it is neceſſary to go back into the ture of the evidence given at the time of the bailment; the tes taken at the examination of Chiſwell, which were read, e here inſerted; and the whole being then recent in my me- ry, was fully explained. I think the Judges had the whole tter as fully before them as the Juſtices in the county.

LITTLEBERRY MOSEBY.

About three quarters of an hour in the night, Chiſwell went to the dancing room.——Aſked Routlidge to walk into the ber houſe.——Chiſwell ſwore; Routlidge reproved him.—— hiſwell ſaid, do you never ſwear?——Yes, by all the Gods. —Says Chiſwell, you fool, there is but one.——Routlidge ed a glaſs of wine, and threw it at Chiſwell's face.—— hiſwell returned a bowl.——Routlidge lifted a chair, &c. —It was out of Chiſwell's power to advance.——Chiſwell ſtired the man might be taken away.

J. SWAN.

See no motion in Chiſwell.——His back to Routlidge.—— hiſwell's arm extended with the ſword.——The point not ing when he took hold of it.——Paſſed by the point of the ord.

JACOB MOSEBY.

Chiſwell and Routlidge ſat together, and converſed very indly.——Perceived heat in Routlidge and Chiſwell.—— ittleberry Moſeby went and placed himſelf between them. —Routlidge threw a glaſs of wine in Chiſwell's face.—— ed his ſword brought.——Swore, if you do not go out of m room, by God I will kill you.——Chiſwell retired to his air.——Told Moſeby he would kill him as ſoon as Rout- dge, if he attempted to diſarm him.——Carrington carried outlidge to the door.——Routlidge turned ſuddenly round, d at the ſame inſtant of time Chiſwell dropped the point of s ſword.——Their coming together, like the word of com- and in the exerciſe.——Sunk in Carrington's arms.——Yes, is dead, and I killed him.——I will ſurrender myſelf to e Governour.

JAMES M'DOWELL.

Routlidge had been drunk three times that day.——Aſked he had no Scotch blood to reſent his being called a Scotch bel.——Wanted to diſarm Chiſwell.——Chiſwell's arm aight.——Do not trouble yourſelf, the man is dead, and I lled him.——So I would fifty others for the ſame offence.

CHARLES SCOTT.

Chiſwell's arm was extended, and Routlidge burſt upon im at the ſame time.——As Chiſwell brought down the word, he threw his body forward.——Thought he moved his ot, but not certain.——Said, if Routlidge was not taken way he would kill him, and deſired this deponent to take im away; he would not fight him.

JOSEPH CARRINGTON.

Routlidge had been at the court-houſe two days.—Chiſwell id Routlidge glad they had met.——Quarrelled.——Called m Preſbyterian fellow.——Scotch rebel.——They were to ve ſlept together, but was going to put him in another room. —Stung at ſomething Chiſwell ſaid, and darted at him.—— hen he took hold of him, ſunk in his arms.——Said he be- ed he was dead.——Chiſwell, yes, he is a dead man entlemen, and I killed him.——Deſired to take him away.

THOMAS VINES.

See Routlidge get by the end of the table.——See no fur- er.

FRAZER.

Routlidge hove a glaſs of wine with violence in Chiſwell's ce.——Routlidge ſprung at Chiſwell.——Same account as hers, and therefore we never enter.

After this was done I ſat down and endeavoured to abſtract e capital facts, to bring them into one point of view, in the ire of a depoſition; but being late in the evening, my de- ition was not properly concluded, but now ſtands open. he circumſtance of Routlidge's ſinking in Carrington's arms, d Chiſwell's ſaying he had killed him, being omitted, but rfectly remembered by the Gentlemen of the law, and others eſent, of its being given in evidence at the bailment, I ac- ainted Mr. John Blair that I ſhould inſert it, and diſtinguiſh by italicks. Rind obſerved the directions, but Purdie did ot, though I could ſee no neceſſity for any ſuch caution, un- ſs it had not been proved and given in evidence to the Judges. ſſe Thomas's depoſition I inſerted ſolely at the requeſt of r. Preſident, in order, I ſuppoſe, to juſtify the little piece published; and I intended it ſhould have been entirely de- ched from mine, by drawing a line between, though omitted the preſs.

This being a true ſtate of the caſe, I was as much aſtoniſhed Mr. Preſident's publication of it ſome time paſt, in a dif- erent manner, as any other perſon could be, who knew any hing of the tranſactions; for really it was a ſtrange compoſi- on of LIGHT and DARKNESS. It is true a judge is not liged to give any reaſon for his opinion, except in a judicial ay; but if he condeſcends to publiſh, he does it at his peril. he would naturally ſuppoſes he has proper authority for what aſſerts; and I imagine it was from this conſideration that people began to murmur, and call in queſtion my veracity, ey ſuppoſed the account he publiſhed was partly, or wholly, ed on my depoſition.

Out of a tender regard to the Preſident, I have long both patiently and ſilently born the blame of his indiſcretion; but for reaſons obvious enough, I muſt beg to be excuſed from doing it longer, and put the ſaddle upon the right horſe. Can any reaſon be aſſigned why that circumſtance of "Routlidge ſinking in Carrington's arms," &c. for which I am ſo much cenſured by Mr. Preſident, ſhould be totally ſuppreſſed, as it was in proof before him, unleſs it thwarts his own piece of hiſtory? On the contrary, ſhould not I have been blameable to have ſuppreſſed it? At the bottom I have inſerted the certificate of Meſſ. Randolphs, two Gentlemen, out of many, that it was in proof before his Honour, although he is pleaſed that it was in proof before his Honour, although he is pleaſed to ſay it was not. This ſufficiently acquits me of the heavy charge of my making a piece of evidence he never before heard of.

It is obſervable that I have incurred the Preſident's diſpleaſure, by "inſinuating that I was not reſponſible for any "publication which my depoſition did not warrant." I endeavoured to expreſs myſelf in the moſt decent terms; and Mr. John Blair will do me the juſtice to ſay I ſhewed him what I intended to publiſh before it went to the preſs, that if any expreſſion was either harſh or exceptionable it might be expunged, for I would by no means give offence to ſo worthy a magiſtrate, when there is a poſſibility of avoiding it. However, every man has a right to complain when he thinks himſelf aggrieved; and whether I ſhould not have been wanting in juſtice to my own reputation to have neglected publiſhing this defence of it, is ſubmitted to the publick.

JOHN WAYLES.

WE remember that Mr. Wayles, at Col. Chiſwell's bail-piece, gave in evidence the circumſtance of Routlidge ſinking in Carrington's arms, of his ſaying he was dead, and that Chiſwell ſaid he had killed him, for he felt him on the point of his ſword, which no man elſe could know.

September 29, 1766. THOMAS M. RANDOLPH. RICHARD RANDOLPH.

Mr. PURDIE,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next GAZETTE.

To Mr. WAYLES.

DEAR SIR,

IS it not ſurpriſing that a perſon of your importance, in publick and private life, ſhould give himſelf the trouble to defend a reputation ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for honour and veracity, as yours is, from the inſinuations of Mr. Preſident Blair? Indeed, Sir, I can aſſure you you might have ſpent your time otherwiſe, to much better purpoſe; for your character is already eſtabliſhed, and your acquaintances know ſo well what a rigidly virtuous Gentleman you are that it is not all the Preſident or you have ſaid, or can ſay, that will abaſe or exalt you in their eſteem. But perhaps you intended, by your publications, to acquaint thoſe that are ſtrangers to your real character of the rectitude of your conduct on the bailment of Col. Chiſwell; for is it poſſible that any one, who has the honour of knowing you, could ever ſuſpect your ſuppreſſing any part of the evidence?

Yet notwithſtanding your declaration that you "would "rather not exiſt than be ſuſpected of being capable of com- "mitting ſo deteſtable a crime," and your ſpecious defence of your imaginary reputation, do you think there is one man in ten ſo weak as not to ſee your reputation, in this inſtance, defenceleſs and indefenſible?

Is it not aſtoniſhing that when you "endeavoured to ab- "ſtract the capital facts, and bring them into one point of "view," you ſhould omit the moſt material?

Is there any thing in your depoſition like that in James M'Dowell's? "*The man is dead, and I have killed him; ſo "would fifty others for the ſame offence.*" Or that in Charles Scott's? "*As Chiſwell brought down his ſword he threw his "body forward.*" Or like that in Jacob Moſeby's? "*Of "their coming together like the word of command.*" In yours it is, "*And Chiſwell dropt the point of his ſword, and held it "with an extended arm, without advancing.*" Now pray, Sir, how could they come together like the word of command, unleſs Chiſwell had advanced? What a ſtrange compoſition of *light* and *darkneſs* here is?

It is perhaps true you have got the Meſſ. Randolphs to certify your giving the additional paſſage in evidence before the Judges, which it ſeems Mr. Blair, and others that were preſent, did not hear; but will not that rather accuſe than excuſe you in the judgment of every impartial inquirer? For is it not ſufficiently evident that, as the Judges thought proper to have the depoſitions committed to writing, they intended their judgment ſhould be governed by what was written? Or elſe for what purpoſe were they wrote? And is it not alſo evident, as you mentioned that circumſtance in ſuch a manner as to be heard by ſome of the company, and not obſerved by others, and at the very time you was writing your own depoſition, that you intended to impoſe on their Honours, by that omiſſion?

You are pleaſed to intimate that your veracity has been called in queſtion, and your reputation like to ſuffer, by the Preſident's indiſcretion.

Pray, Sir, was your veracity never queſtioned before? And as for your reputation, would not you be obliged to thoſe who would take away or annihilate it, provided they furniſh you with another, as it is not at all probable you could be a loſer by the exchange?

I think it will not be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe you will throw abundance of ſcurrility and abuſe (of which you have always plenty at command) about on this occaſion, conſidering with what ill manners and diſreſpect you have treated a Gentleman, who I believe deſerves the regard and eſteem of every honeſt man in the country, and is beloved and reſpected by all that have the pleaſure of knowing him, yourſelf only excepted; but men do not expect "*to gather* grapes of thorns, nor figs "of thiſtles."

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

R. M.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 15, 1766.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS Mr. Ro. C. Nicholas has appeared again to inform us that he has ſurvived all the furious attacks which have been made againſt him, and that, having taken a ſerious hour to review his conduct, he is not conſcious of having tranſgreſſed the bounds of truth or decency; and as he has found ſome aſſiſtance from ſundry pieces which he takes notice of, he has reſumed his pen again; and as he has exhibited ſuch charges againſt me, and ſtated ſuch curious queries, I hope you will excuſe me for troubling of you again, eſpecially as this is to be my laſt alſo. In order to avoid being charged by Mr. Nicholas with picking and culling his piece, and putting ſtrained conſtructions contrary to my own thoughts, I will decline obſerving on his witty thoughts, in which he has taken ſo much pains to addreſs mens underſtandings inſtead of their paſſions, as much as lies in my power, and hope, if I ſhould touch either him or his friends in the anſwers I ſhall be obliged to give, that he will not aſcribe it to ill nature: For I do aſſure him that I would gladly have declined it at firſt, for the truth of which I appeal to my letters to him previous to his appearing in print, wherein I informed him what would be the event if he perſevered in the ſcheme he had taken in hand; but whether the advice of his friends, or the profits of the place, or both, over-ruled my advice, I cannot tell. Thus far is plain to me, I was not miſtaken; for Mr. Nicholas has owned that he had no view of continuing in office any longer than to the end of the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, until he was perſuaded by his friends to enlarge his views. And as his friends have appeared in print, and exhibited ſuch untruths, and ſcandal, in order to wound the reputation of ſo worthy a Gentleman, and as Mr. Nicholas has acknowledged in his laſt piece that he ſtepped into publick on the report that the Aſſembly would meet ſuddenly, have I not ſtill more room to conjecture that the party which was formed againſt the late Speaker is now on foot in favour of Mr. Nicholas, eſpecially when he writes me that he is got into office contrary to the opinion of the Governour, and a majority of his Council? I muſt ſubmit it to the publick whether all the innuendos and reflections thrown out by Mr. Nicholas and his friends have not been with a view to poiſon the minds not only of the Burgeſſes, but even the Freeholders, who are deſired to direct their Repreſentatives what to do. Then let me aſk for what reaſon, whether to ſerve the publick really and *bona fide*, or to ſerve Mr. Nicholas? If no better reaſons preſent themſelves now than in Governour D——e's time for a ſeparation, it muſt be obvious that private intereſt is the grand ſpring of all the machines now in agitation. As I do not engage in this debate with any other view than to unmaſk the ſchemers, I ſhall not be aſhamed to put my hand to any charges againſt any man, or ſet of men, who I know to be guilty of them, however Mr. Nicholas may think proper to judge on ſuch an occaſion; and here let me aſk him, whether he is not judging me contrary to his own thoughts? When Gentlemen of the firſt rank in the country will fall on ſuch indirect means, what muſt the publick think? Is it not natural to conjecture that confuſion muſt darken the intellects of many; if ſo, I muſt ſubmit it whether I do right or wrong to expoſe the truth to naked view, though I bear hard on the characters of ſome living as well as dead. Men ſhould take care while living not to form plans which would enſlave their country and introduce innovations, and then their characters would be out of the reach of others; and men in power ſhould act for the good of their country, and not be ſo polite as to beſtow the country's liberty away in complimenting a Governour. Had not Mr. Nicholas been led aſtray by ſome of the party I have hinted at in my laſt piece, he would not have thought it neceſſary to have wrote his piece, and of courſe he would not have found it neceſſary to have introduced the late Treaſurer into the debate; had it ſo happened, I ſhould have been happy in eſcaping his cenſure for daring to preſume to imitate him in writing either about the living or dead; but as we do not ſee with the ſame eyes, nor judge alike, it is no wonder we differ in ſentiments, but this Mr. Nicholas alſo diſallows us the privilege of, as every thing muſt be party which oppoſes him: If this is his real opinion, I muſt for my own part diſown the ſame principles.

As Mr. Nicholas charges us with not anſwering the laſt part of his obſervations, and ſays they are deduceable from plain facts, which is incumbent on him to prove, if queſtioned, and as I do not well underſtand what the Gentleman would be at, I muſt conjecture that he means the publick money being made uſe of. If I have not been plain enough in my laſt, I will endeavour at it now, and though (for what reaſons are beſt known to himſelf) he will not ſpeak out, I will, whether the conſtitution may receive a ſhock or not; for it is plain, if they cannot get their Treaſurer one way, they will try at it another. The queſtion I take to be this, whether the Gentleman, whoever is Speaker, ſhall be Treaſurer, or Mr. Nicholas? To induce the Legiſlature to diſjoin the Chair and Treaſury, the publick is amuſed that the late Speaker, by being Treaſurer, has lent out near one hundred thouſand pounds of the publick money, and becauſe he did ſo he had an undue influence in the Houſe: Therefore, now we are about to chooſe a new Speaker and appoint a Treaſurer, now is the time to ſpeak out; for it ſeems it was not convenient to do it during the lifetime of the late Gentleman, and why? the anſwer muſt be plain, becauſe he had ſecured a majority in both Houſes, and the Governour into the bargain; this interpretation I think cannot be ſtrained, ſeeing the auxiliary Mr. Freeholder and Mr. Planter have afforded. Had not the late Speaker had ſuch ſupport, no doubt Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Freeholder, or ſome other, would have ſpoke out; and now Mr. Nicholas has ſpoke out, ſo far as to tell us ſo much money is deficient in the Treaſury, and that he has perceived inconveniences to have ariſen in the Houſe by the influence the Union the Chair and Treaſury gave the Speaker, is it not incumbent on him to give ſome inſtances? Or will he reſt it on the affair of the bill I related in my laſt? If he will what mighty influence had the Speaker in either Houſe? Would he not have carried ſuch a curious bill as it was, which muſt appear to have been calculated in favour of the Treaſurer, by leaving eighty thouſand pounds in his hands, for him to do what he pleaſed with until called on for it? Might not the ſuggeſtions of that bill in ſome meaſure influence the late Gentleman to lend out money to the diſtreſſed, when ſuch an opening was given him? Be the cauſe what it will, is it not incumbent on Mr. Nicholas to prove that the late Gentleman actually did influence the Members; let him do this, and then he will ſay ſomething to the point. But perhaps this is what he intends to prove, if queſtioned. When men are hinted at on ſuch occaſions, is it not neceſſary that Mr. Nicholas ſhould be compelled to ſpeak out; and if he deſerves it, what ought to be his reward? Though money has a powerful influence, and Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Freeholder may have had experience of it, yet does it follow that men, eſpecially thoſe who would thunder at a bribe, would be affected by borrowing of it on loan for a valuable conſideration? Taking it for granted that Mr. Nicholas will never be able to prove that the late Speaker and Treaſurer influenced any Member with the publick money, I ſhall endeavour to prove that diſjoining the places may be attended with bad conſequences to the country one day or other. Should the place be diſjoined, and the Treaſury given to one man, may he not be tranſlated into the Council? And when there, what power ſhould we have over him, but to examine his accounts, and ſee they are juſt and fair? But ſhould we have another G—r D——e to contend with, and be in want of 2500 l. to ſupport a ſpecial Agent, are we ſure of getting it from the Counſellors? I muſt own I doubt it, and ſo long as I do I muſt give it as a reaſon to the publick for my conduct. If the Houſe ſhould ever have occaſion for money which the Council ſhould diſapprove of, will not they repent putting the Treaſury out of their power? And ſhould they appoint a new Treaſurer at their next election, are we ſure the Council will not reject him, and endeavour to ſupport the old one which they have got poſſeſſion of? If the Houſe of Burgeſſes ſhould appoint

a new Treasurer without the Council's concurrence will not the old one keep poſſeſſion of the Treaſury? Now let us endeavour to find out this terrible affair that may ſhock our conſtitution if we ſhould not diſjoin the offices, why the Crown we are told may appoint a Treaſurer, and I ſuppoſe may be ſuſpected to ſend over one; but why ſhould ſuch a ſuggeſtion ariſe, if we do not give cauſe by diſagreeing among ourſelves? Will it not anſwer all the Gentleman's purpoſes (ſave that of the income and title) to ſettle the late Gentleman's accounts, and put the office under ſuch a regulation that, by a report every time the country's buſineſs is gone through, a true ſtate of the Treaſury may be known by the journals? Then not only every Burgeſs, but every individual who will give himſelf the trouble to apply to the preſs or his Repreſentative, may be ſatisfied of the conduct of the Legiſlature in general; and whether ſuch conduct will not ſhow a ſufficient readineſs and willingneſs to do juſtice to the community, muſt be ſubmitted. I muſt obſerve here that Mr. Freeholder ſeems to defend his friend, by informing us that the Houſe have a power of appointing whom they think proper to receive the duties which are to ſupport the Government. It is very true they have; but what then? Can the Houſe compel the Council and Governour to paſs ſuch a law? Suppoſe a diſpute ſhould ariſe with the Crown about appointing a Treaſurer, and the Council were to join the Houſe, would or could the Governour ever give up the point? Have we any bill to order to force the Governour to a compliance? If Mr. Nicholas has experienced an influence the Chair gives the Gentleman who fills it, if he can make the Houſe ſenſible of it, they will no doubt join him in reforming the grievance. As Mr. Nicholas agrees that fundamental principles ought not to be touched but with a delicate hand, it muſt be ſubmitted whether ſuch a regulation as may guard againſt any further complaints of the kind is not to be preferred to modes which may draw our poſterity into ſuch trouble as to endanger their liberty.

I come now to anſwer the following queries:

Quere. But why, in the name of goodneſs, ſhould feuds or animoſities ariſe, eſpecially at this ſeaſon, when we have abundant reaſon, upon many accounts, rather to rejoice and felicitate each other? Anſwer. Becauſe Mr. Nicholas and a party are ſowing the ſeeds of diſcord. Quere. Is not the queſtion now under conſideration, though of great importance to the community, in its nature plain and eaſy to be underſtood? Anſwer. I think it is, and hope I have underſtood and explained it right. Quere. Are we moſt likely to fix upon what is juſt and for the real intereſt of the country, by ſuffering ourſelves to be hurried away with paſſion, or by conſidering things calmly and giving our reaſon full and fair play? Anſwer. Mr. Nicholas is deſired to review his own conduct. Quere. Is it an inſtance of candour, in writing on any ſubject, to addreſs ourſelves to the paſſions of our readers, and thereby endeavour to divert their attentions from the proper object? Anſwer. I only endeavoured to anſwer Mr. Nicholas's piece, I had neither in view to ſtrike the readers paſſions in particular, nor to divert their attentions from the proper object. Quere. Or is it fair to endeavour to raiſe their reſentments againſt a man becauſe he happens to differ with us in opinion? Anſwer. An unjuſt charge; I had no ſuch thing in view. Quere. Can it be thought material, in the preſent debate, who firſt propoſed the diſunion of our Treaſury from the Speaker's Chair? Anſwer. I think not, as it does credit to no one. Quere. Ought not the queſtion to be conſidered abſtractedly, and ſtand or fall by its own merits? Anſwer. It ought not to be conſidered diſtractedly, and it ought to ſtand or fall by its own merits. Quere. Why has a Gentleman who formerly preſided over us been introduced in the debate? Anſwer. From the ſame reaſoning Mr. Nicholas thought he ought to introduce the late Treaſurer; to wit, the juſtice I owe my country, and the nature of the diſpute. Quere. Was it for want of a better argument to fill up a ſpace? Anſwer. I thought it very neceſſary to come in there. Quere. Or was it not rather to revive the diſagreeable remembrance of an unlucky occurrence which occaſioned the unhappy difference between that Gentleman and the colony, and by repreſenting him as the author of the meaſure, to prejudice the country againſt it? Anſwer. No doubt it was to remind the publick of paſt times, but not with a view of making him the author in order to prejudice the country againſt it. Quere. Is it not prudent to embrace a lucky hint, even if it comes from one whom we may ſuppoſe our adverſary? Anſwer. We ought to be ſure of the goodneſs of the hint, before we adopt it, or elſe the luck may be bad. Quere. Have not the ableſt Generals been taught uſeful leſſons by their very enemies? Anſwer. No doubt they have, but an able General will conſider his plan well firſt. Quere. Why am I ſo much miſtaken that I ſhould be repreſented as a courtier, to the great ſurpriſe I believe of every one who knows me? Anſwer. I cannot tell who does ſuſpect him of being a courtier; by his account court has been paid to him by ſome, to get him to agitate this matter he has taken in hand. Quere. Have I ever done any thing more towards conſtituting that character than ſhowing a proper deference and reſpect to Gentlemen in authority; and is not this the duty of us all? Anſwer. I cannot tell what part Mr. Nicholas has acted, but I think I am not bound to pay more reſpect than is due to any man. Quere. Are not theſe Gentlemen ſet over us for our good? Anſwer. Doubtleſs that was the end and intention of the inſtitution. Quere. And, next to the ſupreme Legiſlature of this colony, are they not the principal guardians of our properties, our liberties, our lives? Anſwer. No doubt it is their duty to protect our properties, liberties, and lives. Quere. Why does a Gentleman throw out a hint that his poſſeſſions are in danger of being taken from him? Anſwer. The Gentleman is a little miſtaken; if my poſſeſſions are taken from me, it will be to pay my juſt debts. Quere. Are they not as well ſecured by our laws as thoſe of any other ſubject? Anſwer. No doubt they are. Quere. And why will he endeavour to leſſen that authority which is appointed to guard and protect them? Anſwer. I am at a loſs to underſtand the Gentleman here, therefore will endeavour to anſwer him two ways; if he means the bare authority, I muſt own I think it too extenſive; if he means the conduct of thoſe in power, I muſt anſwer I wiſh it were in my power to render any ſervice to them that the publick might be benefited by. Quere. Is it not ſtrange that he ſhould be ſo eaſily fired at the bare mention of a few truths which happen to concern his friend's conduct, and at the ſame time take unbounded liberties with the characters of other Gentlemen, living as well as dead, and this without the leaſt apparent reaſon? Anſwer. Is it poſſible for one who has any warm blood in his veins to hear men treat his friend ill, eſpecially when he is no more, without having the ſame emotion his friend might have had, had he been living? Is it then criminal to expoſe men to publick cenſure? And if it ſhould be neceſſary, in the courſe of ſuch arguments, to call on the dead, is it ſo criminal as for the promoter of the ſubject firſt to begin to rake aſhes? The publick muſt determine this point between us, but I muſt go a little further, and ſay I can juſtify what I write. Quere. Did I hint it as my meaning that the late Gentleman was too ſubſervient to the Houſe of Burgeſſes in paying reſpect to their votes, as one Gentleman [illegible]? Anſwer. If Mr. Nicholas had not that matter in contemplation, it is clear his friends had, or they would not have oppoſed the Agent being ſent home. Quere. Or does it follow, according to the opinion of another, becauſe the Treaſurer paid 2500l. to the Agent, that his ſucceſſour would not do the ſame, under the like circumſtances? Anſwer. I muſt be of opinion that it would depend upon the man in office, for ſome I think would not. Quere. Or does he think that the inſtructions from England to the Governour, to paſs the late Treaſurer's accounts, would deter him from it? Anſwer. I believe the inſtructions are out of the queſtion. Quere. Does the Gentleman impute the gaining of this point to the weight of the late Speaker alone? Anſwer. If Mr. Nicholas had attended to Metiotes, he would have ſaved himſelf the trouble of this. Quere. If ſo, is not the concluſion in favour of my argument? Anſwer. No doubt but a train of queries may be ſtated to get one anſwer in favour, but ſurely Mr. Nicholas did not expect ſucceſs in this point. Quere. But if it was more juſtly and properly to be aſcribed to the whole Houſe of Burgeſſes, is there any thing pertinent in the obſervation? Anſwer. That muſt be ſubmitted to the publick. Quere. How can it be ſuppoſed that a worthy Gentleman, who is a candidate for the Chair, would be ſo very diſingenuous as to give it as his opinion, in a publick advertiſement, that the offices ought to be divided, and at the ſame time deſire to be appointed to both places? Anſwer. Can Mr. Nicholas be ſure that that Gentleman will not change his mind. Quere. Is it not a reflecting on his known good ſenſe? Anſwer. I thought Mr. Nicholas had known that Gentleman better than to put ſuch a queſtion. Quere. Is it not ſtrange to imagine that the Aſſembly would force the Treaſury upon him againſt his opinion? Anſwer. Is Mr. Nicholas ſure of the motives that induced him to be of that opinion at that time? Beſides, is he obliged always to be of one way of thinking? Quere. Might not that Gentleman, with equal juſtice, ſuppoſe that the author of this inſinuation thinks himſelf ſecure of his friend's ſucceſs, and that therefore he runs no riſk of being obliged to fulfil his promiſe? Anſwer. The inſinuator, as he is termed, hopes that he will not be put to the trial, leſt he ſhould be caught in a falſehood, as the diſtemper is very catching at theſe times; he alſo hopes to be uniform in his oppoſition to innovations, which tend to deſtroy liberty. The following ſentence ſeems to be of a piece with the queries, therefore beg leave to add it: The ſuggeſtions to which theſe queries relate ought ſurely to be conſidered as ſo many "exreſſences in argument, which require the hand of "amputation," leſt the truth ſhould be clouded or diſguiſed. Gentle reproof! pretty benevolent thought! How comes the Gentleman to ſee ſo clear that I am endeavouring to cloud or diſguiſe truth? Wherein have I related an untruth yet? As I only write to have things ſet in their proper light, and to expoſe party doings, I ſend my thoughts juſt as they flow; were I to write to obtain the Treaſury, perhaps I might take more pains to addreſs the underſtanding inſtead of the paſſions of men. I do not think it worth while to trouble the publick any more, unleſs my character ſhould be called in queſtion by anyone who dares ſpeak out to be known; for though Mr. Nicholas may think I am taken off his hands, I can aſſure him that I ſhall take as little notice of prophets and their aſſociates as he does, as I do not think the publick are, or at leaſt ought to be, troubled in ſuch a manner. As it is high time to call a new cauſe, I wiſh ſome of your friends would ſend you ſome uſeful hints about raiſing wheat, and graſs for grazing, as well as making hay.

I am your humble ſervant,

B. GRYMES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 10.

For want of room, and time to make a ſupplement, we are obliged to leave out a good deal of news which came to our hands this week. The moſt material, however, is that the Lord Hyde packet is arrived at New York, in a ſhort paſſage, by which there is advice of Mr. Pitt's being created a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title, of Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent, in the county of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham in Kent. It appears by the papers that he has loſt much of his popularity, by this promotion. And it is reported that his eldeſt ſon is to be married to the third daughter of the Earl of Bute. There is alſo ſome talk of a Spaniſh war. And in the Northward papers there is an account of a terrible hurricane having happened at Martinico the 13th of Auguſt laſt, which has deſtroyed a great part of the iſland, and many lives have been loſt. A great quantity of ſhipping has been either loſt or run aſhore, among them 39 Engliſh veſſels.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon. *FRANCIS FAUQUIER*, Eſq; His Majeſty's LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR, and COMMANDER in CHIEF of the ſaid Colony and Dominion:

A PROCLAMATION,

For the MEETING *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the 1ſt THURSDAY in NOVEMBER next, and his Majeſty's ſervice, and the general intereſt of this colony, render it neceſſary that the ſaid ASSEMBLY meet as ſoon as poſſible, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this PROCLAMATION, in his Majeſty's name, requiring their attendance at the CAPITOL, in WILLIAMSBURG, on the day above-mentioned, for the diſpatch of publick buſineſs.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamſburg, *this 8th day of* October, 1766, *and in the 6th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

GOD ſave the KING.

The Virginia Almanack for the Year 1767 is juſt publiſhed.

Advertiſements.

For the Entertainment o
CURIOUS,
Will be exhibited at the Huſtings *court-houſe, in this City,*

A COURSE of Experiment in that curious and entertaining branch of Natur Philoſophy called ELECTRICITY, to be accompanied wi lectures on the nature and properties of the ELECTRICK FLU By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The days of exhibition will be on *Thurſday* and *Friday* nex to begin at half paſt 5 in the evening. Tickets to be had the Coffee Houſe, and at the Poſt Office, at 7 s. 6d. for t whole courſe. —— N. B. No perſon to be admitted withou tickets, by paying at the door; as the inconvenience is gre and muſt be obvious to every one.

Juſt imported in the MATTY, *Capt.* FOX *and to be ſold at the Subſcriber's* SHOP WILLIAMSBURG,

A neat Aſſortment of
JEWELLERY,
Plate, & *fine* Cutlery
Cheap, for Ready Money.
JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. The higheſt price for old GOLD and SILVER.

BLANDFORD, *October* 4, 1766.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE GRAY, deceaſed, are deſired make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demand againſt it to apply to
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND, Adminiſtrator.

JUST IMPORTED,
And ſold by the ſubſcriber in WILLIAMSBURG,

A GENTEEL aſſortment of MILLINERY GOODS, viz. Faſhionable ca Italian caps, egrets and fillets, breaſt flowers, turbans a tippets, beſt French head, pearl, and jet necklaces, ſtrin mignionet and blond lace, blond net, yard and yard and h wide book muſlins, fine thick muſlin, plain and ſpotted gau faſhionable ribands and trimmings, black love ribands, ha kerchiefs, and egrets, black fans, black mittens, French a glazed kid and lamb gloves and mittens, white fans and wh ſhoes, ſhoe's and netting ſilk, cotton thread, ſkeleton and ſha wire, calaſh bonnets, &c. JANE HUNTER.

*** FANS mounted, and all ſorts of MILLINERY w up in the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD, *at* Todd's *warehouſe, on* Frid *the 24th inſtant,*
Sundry valuable VIRGINIA bo
SLAVES,
For ready money, to ſatisfy ſeveral executions,
JOHN SCOTT, D. S. E. & Q. C.
OCTOBER, 2, 1766.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 10, 176

I HEREBY acquaint the pub lick that I have opened tavern at the houſe where I f merly lived, and lately poſſeſſed by Mr. John Coggill; wh all who pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend u the beſt of entertainment for themſelves, ſervants, and ho and good paſturage. JOSIAH CROWNING

To be SOLD, *on the premiſes, the 4th* Tueſd *in* November *next,*

300 acres of lan in *Hanover* county, with the lowing improvements, viz. A dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on lower floor, a large brick cellar, every way completely fixed for a tav a kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, l ſtable, and garden, all new. The above improvements, about 200 acres of the land, to be entered on immediat the reſt of the land, with a well finiſhed dwelling-houſe large new ſtore-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, rented to, and are to remain in the poſſeſſion of, Mr. *Geo Anderſon*, until *October* 1772. The place is finely ſitu for trade, and is an extremely well accuſtomed ordinary. There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time a conſiderable qu tity of houſehold and kitchen furniture, and ſtock of all ki The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of ſa BEN. BROWN

SEPTEMBER 23, 1766.

WHEREAS my wife LUC MARSHALL has made her elopement from this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my accou as I will not pay any debts ſhe ſhall contract, after this publ notice given. WILLIAM MARSHALL

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 fe inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the ſ ſhoulder and buttock with two dots; poſted, and appr to 5l. SAMUEL MOSBY

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a black mare, about and a half high, with a white ſpot in her forehead, branded on the near buttock with three dots; poſted appraiſed to 5l. JOHN GOODW

IMPORTED *from* London, *in the ſhip* Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *and to be* SOLD *at the ſubſcribers ſtore in* NORFOLK,

A large aſſortment of *European & India* GOODS,

Suitable for the ſeaſon.

BASSETT & ALEXANDER MOSELEY, & COMPANY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a ſmall ſorrel horſe, about 8 or 9 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, hanging mane and bob tail, has on a middle ſized bell, paces ſlow, and branded on the near buttock R; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

AYRES HODNETT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay mare, with two white feet, a blaze in her face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 9 l.

STOAKES M'CAUL.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, dockt, but not branded; poſted and appraiſed to

GABRIEL FOWLKES.

CABIN POINT, *October* 1, 1766.

I INTEND for BRITAIN ſoon after the approaching General Court, and therefore requeſt all perſons indebted to me, or to *Samuel* and *George Kerr*, to pay off, or at leaſt come and have their accounts ſettled, before the 1ſt of *November* next; and all who have any demands to make them known by that time, to me, or to *George Kerr*, who is to collect the debts, and carry on the buſineſs.

SAMUEL KERR.

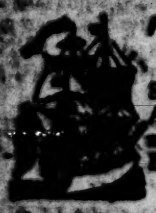
Juſt imported in the ſhip Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *from* LONDON,

A large aſſortment of MEDICINES,

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK, wholeſale or ſmall, at a very low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

To be SOLD, *on* ~~Monday the 13th~~ *of this Inſtant* (~~October~~) *at* BULL HILL,



THE ſnow MOLLY, together with about 1200 buſhels of SALT. Likewiſe the ſchooner SALLY. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid veſſels may ſee the inventory by applying to HENRY BATTE in *Cheſterfield*.

HENRY BATTE, and SON.

Juſt imported in the Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at his* SHOP *in* YORK *town*,

A freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Wholeſale or Retail, on reaſonable TERMS.

BENJAMIN CATTON.

To be SOLD *for ready money, in* York *town, the 11th of this Inſtant* (October)

The Lot & Houſes

where Mr. RICHARD COVENTON now lives,

WILLIAM MOSS.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will of Mr.* Chriſtopher Curtis, *deceaſed, on* Friday *the 7th of* November *next*,

A VALUABLE tract of good level land, on *Rappahannock* river, near *Urbanna*, in *Middleſex* county, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe with two brick chimnies and four rooms on a floor, all neceſſary out-houſes, a garden, and apple orchard. Mrs *Curtis* is to have her thirds in the land during life. At the ſame time will be ſold the ſtock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, with Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, and Fodder.——And on *Thurſday* the 20th of the ſame month will be ſold, on the plantation of the ſaid Mr. *Curtis* deceaſed, in *Caroline* county, the ſtock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, Corn, and Fodder, with ſeveral likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

The EXECUTORS.

CAROLINE county, *September* 22, 1766.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon,

PATRICK KENNAN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Prince Edward *court-houſe, on* Monday *the* 20*th of this Inſtant* (October) *being court day*,

SIX hundred acres of LAND in the ſaid county, part of which is firſt and ſecond low grounds, very convenient to church, court-houſe, and mill, and about 60 miles from *Peterſburg*. The times of payment will be agreed on at the ſale.

JAMES HOCKADAY.

To be SOLD, *and* ENTERED *upon immediately*,

THE land and plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in *Lunenburg* county, on *Flat* creek, containing 620 acres, whereon is a large commodious dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtorehouſe, and many other convenient out-houſes; it is about 55 miles from *Peterſburg*, and well ſituated for a ſtore and ordinary.—Alſo 500 acres of good tobacco land in the lower end of *Charlotte* county, Ivingon *Buffalo* and *Sandy* creeks. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land may be ſhown them, and the terms known, by applying to

JOHN JENINGS.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a middle ſized ſorrel mare, about 11 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind feet white, and branded on the near ſhoulder IB; ſhe has a young foal. Alſo a middle ſized black horſe, about 9 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock 4, and on the off buttock T. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare and colt to 4 l. 10 s. and the horſe to 5 l. 10 s.

JAMES AGER.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a dark roan mare, about 4 years old, is a trotter, not dockt, and branded on the near thigh with a blotch; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 10 s.

JAMES M'MURTRYE.

TAKEN up, in *Iſle of Wight*, a black mare colt, about two years old, about 3 feet 11 inches high, neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

WILLIAM PASS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a ſmall gray horſe, branded on the near buttock G S; poſted, andappraiſed to 5 l.

WILLIAM BLACK.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a red cow and calf, the cow marked with a ſlit in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left; the calf not marked.

JOSEPH HARPER, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Frederick*, a cheſtnut mare, about 13 hands high, with a white mane and tail, a ſnip and ſtar, and branded on the off buttock ET; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

WILLIAM KEARFATT.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1766.

WHEREAS little regard has been paid to an advertiſement of the 30th of *May*, 1765, adviſing of the partnerſhip of SPARLING and BOLDEN being expired the firſt of that month, and deſiring all perſons indebted to them to ſettle and pay off their accounts immediately, I muſt once more requeſt thoſe who have failed to comply forthwith; as all accounts due to the aforeſaid partnerſhip, that are not diſcharged before or at the General Court, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, for ſuits to be commenced immediately, which will be very diſagreeable to

WILLIAM BOLDEN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond* Saturday *in* October *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) for twelve months credit*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Iſle of Wight* county, containing 200 acres, with a very good griſt mill thereon, four years ſtanding, very convenient to navigation, being within 5 miles of *Smithfield*, and mill, of a convenient landing for ſmall craft, whereon is an old plantation, and ſome cleared land, but the greateſt part uncleared; the ſoil is good for any kind of grain, hemp, or tobacco, well timbered with cypreſs and pine, and has a very good wood-land range for cattle and hogs. Any perſon inclinable to view the land may be ſhown it by applying to JAMES SMELLY, adjoining it, or the ſubſcriber, on *Jones*'s creek.

JOHN SMELLY.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of next month, at publick vendue*,

THE LANDS adviſed by JOHN HOLLOWELL, in the Gazettes of *July* and *Auguſt* laſt. As I find, ſince the ſaid *John Hollowell* gave me deeds for the above mentioned land, that there is a mortgage on it, prior to my deeds, for a conſiderable ſum of money, and it is poſſible there may be deeds alſo prior to mine, I now give this publick notice that the purchaſe money, or as much as will pay my demands againſt him, is to be placed by me to his credit; and that if the title I ſell by, which is deeds from him the ſaid *Hollowell*, ſhould not prove to be a good one, as he warrants to me, that the purchaſer of ſaid land is to look to ſaid *Hollowell* for the purchaſe money, or any other demands they may have on account of ſuch deeds not being as warranted to me, as I will not refund any money paid me for ſaid lands. I have been told that the ſaid land is entailed. Mr. *Hollowell*, for his own intereſt, ought to clear that matter up at the day of ſale.

JOSEPH CALVERT.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 24, 1766.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a bob tail, trots very well, no brand perceivable, except a white ſtreak on her withers, as if occaſioned by a rope or collar; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

WATSON GRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a bay horſe colt, about 4 feet 3 inches high, appears to be about two years old, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

TABITHA ROLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 12 or 13 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock O, and had a ſmall bell on; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

THOMAS HUNT.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a light gray horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, pretty much flea-bitten, has a roach noſe, his tail ſeems to have been bobbed, but partly grown out again, has been much abuſed by work, which appears to have been done in a waggon, and branded on the near ſhoulder reſembling OH in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l.

HUGH CHALLES.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a light gray mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a long mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, trots high and hard, ſhod before, had a bell on, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock OO, one above another, and in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

LEWIS LANIER.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a ſorrel mare, about 3 or 4 years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, which comes down her face in a kind of blaze, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock L; alſo a gray horſe, about 4 or 5 years old, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock NA; poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 3 l. and the horſe to 12 l.

JOHN LEWIS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a black mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, a natural pacer, with ſome white hairs in her face, ſome white about her hind footlock, and branded on the near buttock ITS; alſo a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 4 or 5 years old, with a ſnip on her noſe, a white ſpot on the ſide of her jaw, a ſtar in her face, roached mane and bob tail, hind feet white, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock ID; HD; poſted and appraiſed, the black mare to 12 l. and the bay mare to 10 l.

WILLIAM MELTON.

On the 16*th day of* October *next will be* SOLD, *at publick ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, bills of exchange, or ſhort credit*,

A NEW SHIP, of about 170 tuns burthen, well calculated for *European* or *Weſt India* trade, and built with the beſt white oak, complete, and ready for launching; alſo the ſail cloth and rigging intended for ſaid ſhip. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe privately, between this and the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers in *Norfolk*.

JOHN WILSON,
Tf JAMES CAMPBELL,
Adminiſtrators of *William Irving*, dec.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying upon *Gravelly Run*, in the county of *Dinwiddie*, about 10 miles from *Peterſburg*, convenient to church, court, and mills, and is eſteemed an excellent ſoil for any kind of grain, and ſome parts for tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, or to me in *Suſſex* county.

Tf AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

For SALE, *by the ſubſcriber at* Norfolk,

CHOICE BARBADOS RUM, at 2 s. 9 d. a gallon.

Tf JOHN TUCKER.

To be SOLD *for tobacco, bills of exchange, caſh, or ſhort credit*,

FOUR LOTS in *Hanover* town, whereon I lately lived, which rent at preſent for 75 l. annually. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any, or the whole of the above lots, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Alexander Donald* in ſaid town, or to me in *Caroline* county, at *New Flanders*.

10 WILLIAM DUDLEY.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.——The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Herman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.